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DES Newsletter

Volume 35 | June 1997 | Number 2

The Administrator's Message:

By now, almost everyone is aware of the flood potential in Montana. As a result, many of you have been busy preparing for whatever may happen. At this time, serious flooding throughout the state is contingent on weather conditions; however, we are confident that the citizens of Montana are not only aware of the situation, but are also prepared for it.

Recently, our neighbors to the east, North Dakota and South Dakota, have experienced some truly catastrophic flooding. The recovery efforts of this disaster will last for years and may profoundly affect many victims for the rest of their lives. If we are fortunate enough to escape severe flooding in Montana this year, we cannot overlook those who have already become victims. People in the northwest part of the state have been affected by landslides, saturated soils and collapsed roofs due to the tremendous amount of snow they received this year. Southeast Montana ranchers have been affected by severe winter storms which killed over 20,000 head of their livestock. Some of these victims feel isolated due to the minimal publicity this event generated and the lack of aid available to them. Although our neighboring states have experienced devastation throughout whole communities, remember those individuals, families and businesses in Montana who have also experienced significant losses as a result of the severe winter weather.

"... remember those individuals, families and businesses in Montana who have also experienced significant losses...

As we search for the positive benefits of this year's events, we can focus on those lessons we have learned. Monitoring situations, identifying what is being done effectively and what could be improved upon, is an imperative part of emergency management. This is our biggest challenge and an exciting process. If we improve with each event, we can only get better at what we do.

Have a great Summer☻

Jim Greene
Administrator

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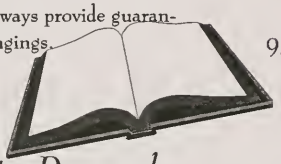
MONTANA STATE LIBRARY
1515 E. 6th AVE.
HELENA, MONTANA 59620

From the Editor:

This newsletter contains a little bit of everything. From floods to wildfires to pet care to junk mail, we've provided information on many diverse topics. I am sure you will find some useful and relevant material in many of the articles.

Until next time!
Monique T. Lay

In the February issue of the newsletter, I published an article on conducting a household inventory. The intention was to help you account for your assets in the event they are lost through theft or disaster. For this issue, I found some valuable tips you can use to help preserve water-damaged heirlooms. As we see everyday worldwide, preparedness does not always provide guarantees to protecting you or your belongings.



Tips:

Caring for Water-Damaged Heirlooms & Other Valuables

1. If the object is still wet, rinse with clear, clean water or a fine hose spray. Clean off dry silt and debris from your belongings with soft brush-es or dab with damp cloths without grinding debris into objects.
2. Air dry objects indoors if possible. Sunlight and heat may dry certain materials too quickly, causing splits, warpage and buckling.
3. The best way to inhibit growth of mold and mildew is to reduce humidity. Increase air flow with fans, open windows, air conditioners, and dehumidifiers.
4. Remove heavy deposits of mold growth from walls, baseboards, floors, and other household surfaces with commercially available disinfectants. Avoid disinfectants on historic wallpaper.
5. If objects are broken or begin to fall apart, place all broken pieces, bits of veneer, and detached parts in clearly labeled open containers. Do not attempt to repair objects until completely dry or, in the case of important materials, until you have consulted with a professional conservator.
6. Documents, books, photographs and works of art on paper may be extremely fragile when wet; use caution when handling. Free the edges of prints and paper objects in mats and frames, if possible. These should be allowed to air dry. Rinse mud off wet photographs with clear water, but do not touch surfaces. Sodden books and papers should also be air dried, or may be kept in a refrigerator or freezer until they can be treated by a professional conservator.
7. Textiles, leather, and other "organic" materials will also be severely affected by exposure to water and should also be air dried.
8. Remove wet paintings from the frame but not from the stretcher. Air dry, face up, away from direct sunlight.
9. Furniture finishes and painting surfaces may develop a white haze or bloom from contact with water and humidity. These problems do not require immediate attention. Consult a professional conservator for treatment.
10. Rinse metal objects exposed to flood waters, mud, or silt with clear water and dry immediately with a clean, soft cloth. Allow heavy mud deposits on large metal objects, such as sculptures, to dry. Caked mud can be removed later. Consult a professional conservator for further treatment.

Because the information given above is general, the Federal Emergency Management Agency FEMA, American Institute for Conservation of Historic and Artistic Works AIC and the National Institute for the Conservation of Cultural Property NIC strongly recommend that professional conservators be consulted as to the appropriate method of treatment for historic objects. They can be contacted through the FREE Conservation Services referral System of the American Institute for Conservation of Historic and Artistic Works, 1717 K Street, NW, Suite 301, Washington, DC 20006 - ☎(202) 452-9545 or fax: (202) 452-9328.

Disaster Humor

You just might have been working for FEMA too long if...

1. you've named your last three children after hurricanes.
2. you think working half a day means 12 hours.
3. seven of your ten all-time favorite TV shows are The Weather Channel.
4. a list of your favorite restaurants includes a Red Cross truck.
5. the last five movies you saw were in flight.
6. when your family calls, you ask for their control number.
7. you wear your ID with your pajamas.
8. you have dry cleaning waiting for you in 17 states.
9. you write your Christmas list on a 40-1.
10. you've been invited to your hotel's night clerk's daughter's wedding.

By: O. McDonald

Establishing Criteria for Recognizing the Early Signs of Post-Disaster Stress Syndrome among disaster assistance workers.

Have a Happy & Safe 4th of July!!

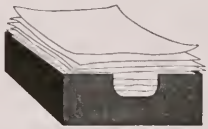
Thank You!

Thank you to these individuals for contributing to this newsletter:

Jim Greene
Jim Kujawa
Marlys Cain
Bill Thomas
Fred Naeher
Wilma Puich

Junk Mail Overload?

To decrease the amount of unsolicited mail or telemarketing calls you receive, send your name, address and phone number with your request to be included in a national "DO NOT SOLICIT" file.



To remove yourself from many *mailing lists*, write:

Mail Preference Service
Direct Marketing Association
P.O. Box 9008
Farmingdale, NY 11735-9008

To remove yourself from many *calling lists*, write:

Telephone Preference Service
Direct Marketing Association
P.O. Box 9014
Farmingdale, NY 11735-9014

These services are sponsored by the Direct Marketing Association at no cost to consumers. Requests are accepted by mail only. You should see a decrease in mail and call volume within three to six months as retail and marketing participants nationwide update their "do not solicit" records.

Unique

Disaster Preparedness Partnership

Reprinted from **Fire & Rescue Journal**, Vol IX, No. 3, 1996.

The Federal Emergency Management Agency has joined forces with Warner Home video in a new major effort to help Americans and their families cope with the ravages of disasters. With today's release of the home video version of Warner's 1996 hit movie ***Twister***, FEMA begins a national public education campaign that focuses on disaster preparedness.

FEMA Director James Lee Witt has recorded a 30-second public service announcement that Warner House has added to the end of every ***Twister*** videotape. Witt's message encourages viewers to learn from ***Twister*** and prepare for future disasters.

"This is a real first for FEMA," Witt said. "Warner Home Video has given us a terrific way to reach the public with important information. It is a wonderful example of how innovative partnerships between the public and private sectors can benefit our nation."

"Warner Home Video has given us a terrific way to reach the public with important information."

To complement the public service announcement, FEMA has also produced ***Prepare to Survive***, a new 20 minute video that can be rented free with every rental or purchase of ***Twister***. In addition, more than one million free copies of FEMA's ***Family Disaster Plan*** are being shipped to video outlets nationwide.

Information is available 24 hours a day via phone at (202) 646-FEMA or on the World Wide Web at http://222.fema.gov.

Request
for ICS Materials

The Emergency Management Institute (EMI) has embarked on a project in cooperation with the National Emergency Management Association (NEMA) to develop additional courses to the EMI Incident Command System (ICS) curriculum.

Due to the trend of state and local government agencies formally adopting an ICS structure, there is a growing need for training in ICS. We are aware that several states have already developed ICS courses for state and local agency personnel (beyond the traditional first responders of fire and law enforcement) who may be required to work within an ICS structure.

During the February 1997 NEMA meeting in Washington, D.C., the NEMA Committee on Education and Public Affairs, requested states to send copies of non-copyrighted state-developed ICS training materials to EMI. We hope to decrease course development time by borrowing from these non-copyrighted materials where possible.

If you would like to share non-copyrighted ICS training materials your organization has developed, please send them to the EMI ICS course manager:

Stephen M. Borth
National Emergency Training Center
Emergency Management Institute
16825 South Seton Avenue
Emmitsburg, MD 21727

If you have questions about the ICS curriculum or this project, please contact Mr. Borth by e-mail (steve.borth@fema.gov) or ☎(301) 447-1249.

Proper Sandbagging Saves...

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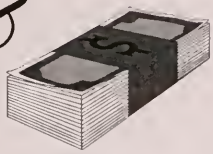


Sandbagging the right way will save time and homes. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers recommends following specific guidelines.

✎Sandbag barriers can be easily constructed by two people if they have the capability to carry or drag a 30-pound sandbag.
✎Heavy or sandy soil is best for filling the bags. Course sand can be used if it's the only available material, but is should be used double the amount.
✎Common sandbags are made of untreated burlap sacks, which are available at feed or hardware stores. Empty bags can be stockpiled for emergency use and will be serviceable for years if properly stored.
✎Bags stored with sand in them will deteriorate quickly, and long-term stockpiling of filled bags is not a good idea.
✎Untied sandbags are recommended for most situations because it takes more time to tie them than is worth the effort. (Cont. next column)

Here's how the Corps of Engineers suggest sandbags be placed:

✎Clear the area of debris.
✎With the bag filled halfway, fold the flap to form a triangle.
✎Place the bag parallel to the direction of the flow keeping the unfilled portion under the weight of the sack.
✎After the first line is built, the next row of bags should be staggered to overlap the bottom row, like a row of bricks on a house.
✎If two levels of sandbags are not enough to divert the flow of water, begin another row on the ground level behind the first row and build a second level on top of it. The third row should overlap the gap between the two walls, forming a pyramid shape.

Child Heroes

You now have the opportunity to shine a spotlight on the extraordinary achievements of children during disasters. FEMA is providing stories about childrens' heroism to a television producer for a major network. If you have a story you would like to contribute, call Janet Clements at (804) 674-2499 or e-mail at jclements.des@state.va.us. Any accounts should include the story, the identity of the individuals involved and the location of the incident.

Sandbagging Contest

On Sunday, April 27, 1997 Campus Corp, a division of Americorps at Montana Tech, sponsored a "sandbagging contest" in Anaconda. Sandbagging teams from several local businesses and Montana Tech students competed in a pre-flood game at Washoe Park to determine which team filled the most bags in an hour and a half.

Over 800 bags were filled by the teams representing Montana Power, Mountain State Energy, Inc. of Butte, the Military Entrance Processing Station in Butte, and the Tech students. Declared the winner was the MEPS team. The bags were placed in pallets for easy removal to an area in need in case of flooding in the Anaconda area.

Fun was enjoyed by all. They also indicated they would be back if needed. Liz Stahl, director of the new campus group worked with Buzz Peterson, DES Coordinator on the project.

Contributed by:
Wilma Puich

Could Your Home Survive A **Wildfire**?

Taken from a brochure produced by the Tri-County (Lewis & Clark, Jefferson & Broadwater counties) Wildland Interface Working Group

As long as there are wildlands, there will be wildfires. Fire plays a natural role in the ecology of forests and rangelands, and homeowners should expect fire to occur in their neighboring wildlands. When you build your home in the interface, the area where wildland fuels meet urban/rural settlements, you should design and landscape with fire safety in mind. If you build adjacent to range and timber lands and do not provide any kind of fuelbreak, your home could be nothing more than additional fuel to be consumed by the fire. But, you can take measures to reduce risk and make your home fire safe. Don't let your home become a statistic!

Until recent years it seemed that devastating fires occurred in other states, but recently there have been many examples of Montana homes being destroyed by wildfires. Montana is experiencing an increase in wildfire-related destruction and evacuations of homes because more people are living outside urban areas. This desire to build on scenic sites in Montana's wildlands results in a combination of residential properties intermingled with highly flammable vegetation. When people build homes and landscape property, they seldom consider the threat of fire. And, as more people are attracted to the forests and prairies of Montana, the probability of destructive fire increases.

As an urban/rural/wildland dweller, you can reduce risk and begin to make your home fire-safe by following certain guidelines:

For Your Property:

✎Create a safety zone around your home by keeping weeds, pine needles and debris ten feet from your home and by clearing brush back at least 30 feet. Trees should be individually spaced within a distance equal to the height of the two tallest trees around your home. Prune trees in this area to a height of ten feet. If your home is on a slope, the "safety zone" should be larger than thirty feet.

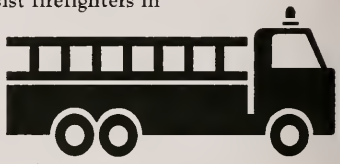
✎Keep tree branches at least 15 feet away from chimneys or stovepipes.

✎Stack firewood on a contour away from buildings and keep kindling in a separate location.

✎Make sure branches are not touching powerlines.

✎Remove forest slash & debris from your property.

✎Display your name & house number in front of your property to assist firefighters in locating your home.



✎Make sure your driveway is spacious enough for fire vehicles. Provide a second way out or alternate escape route.

✎Clear a ten foot area around your barbecue and put a metal screen over the grill.

✎Provide a non-combustible container for hot ashes and store away from structures and vegetation. Never store ashes in combustible bags or boxes in or near your home. (Continued on next page.)

Q: How many managers does it take to change a light bulb?
A: We've formed a task force to study the problem of why light bulbs burn out, and to figure out what, exactly, we as supervisors can do to make the bulbs work smarter, not harder.

For Your Home:

✎Use fire resistant materials such as asphalt or fiberglass shingles on your roof. If you insist on shake or wood single roofing, use the pressure treated type. Existing, untreated wood roofing should be treated every two to three years with fire retardant to maintain safety.

✎Keep your roof and gutters clear of pine needles and leaves.

✎Equip your chimney or stovepipe with a mesh spark arrester.

✎Enclose overhanging decks and open foundations to keep out hot embers. (Fire metal screen is sufficient.)

✎Install a fine screen over all vents to keep embers out.

✎Clean your storage areas. Keep flammable liquids in unbreakable containers.

✎Install smoke detectors.

If you live there already:

✎Keep rakes, hoes, axes and shovels handy for use in fighting a small fire around your home.

✎Plan a fire escape route to safe areas, such as meadows, rock outcrops and wide roads.

✎Talk to your neighbors so they'll learn how to reduce risk and become fire-safe too. Helpful information can spread even faster than a fire.

If you plan to build in the wildlands:

Consider these tips:

✎Avoid lots on dead end roads and with poor access.

✎It is best not to build in a gully or ravine.

✎If the land on which you are building slopes, you'll need more than a 30-foot "safety zone" on the lower side. Fire travels sixteen times faster uphill than downhill.

✎Develop a water source, such as a small pond, cistern, well, or hydrant. If the elec-tricity fails, a gasoline powered water could be a home saver. Don't forget the hoses and nozzles!

✎Have power lines installed underground.

✎Construct your roof out of fire resistant material. Avoid wood shingles.

✎Build a water stand pipe away from your home and keep a hose available.

If a fire is burning in the wildlands near your home, it is very possible the fire will come your way. A wildfire a few miles away can, under certain circumstances, reach your property in a matter of a few hours or less. But, a good fuelbreak removes fuel from a spreading wildfire, slowing the fire enough for firefighters to take suppression action.

If you landscape properly, you can have a fire-safe and attractive home. Just remember that grass, brush, small trees, low branches, and limbs are fuels that carry a ground fire up the sides of a house. If you don't make your house and property fire-safe, you could be defenseless. Clear your property of debris and fire-proof your house and you'll have a much safer place to live.

Montana Tornado Facts

✎In the years 1950 to 1995, there were 255 confirmed tornadoes in Montana.
✎Tornado reports have increased each decade. Only 22 tornadoes were reported during the entire decade of the 1950s. In the years 1990 to 1995, 87 tornadoes were confirmed.
✎The most likely reason for the increase in tornado reports is improved reporting, not an increase in the number. Montana is sparsely populated and many tornadoes are not observed or reported.
✎The first tornado deaths in Montana were documented in 1877 when a tornado hit the riverboat "Osceola" on the Yellowstone Rover. The twister killed several crewmen.
✎Five "killer tornadoes" are known to have occurred in Montana since 1916 and have resulted in the deaths of six Montanans. The last recorded fatality was in July of 1983 in McCone County.
✎Montana's relatively low fatality count is related both to its sparse population and the characteristics of most of its tornadoes. A typical Montana tornado is "small" and has a relatively short path length so usually does not affect a large areas. Montana does have strong tornadoes with longer path lengths, but luckily, large population centers have never been hit by one.
✎Tornado "outbreaks" similar to those of the Midwest can and do occur in Montana. July 5, 1988 brought 11 tornadoes to the Big Sky Country. On that day, three strong tornadoes moved northeastward through Chouteau and Hill Counties of North central Montana. One tornado was on the ground a full 37 miles. In spite of sparse population, a great deal of damage was done to ranches in the area. Several structures were destroyed and two injuries reported.
✎Although quite rare, Montana does have waterspouts. A waterspout is basically a tornado occurring over a water surface. They have been photographed over both Medicine and Flathead Lakes.
✎Tornado reports peak in June and July; however, they have been reported as early as March and as late as October.

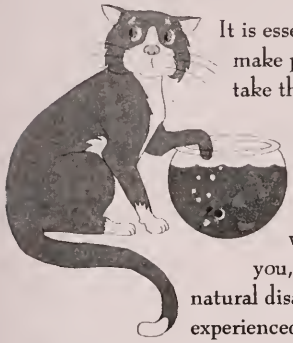
Emotional Recovery
☺☹from disasters☹☺

Stress is a common problem related to disasters. The road to recovery involves more than cleaning up physical debris, it also involves emotional recovery. The following suggestions can help to relieve those disaster-induced tensions:

✎**Keep the family together:** Togetherness provides mutual support for everyone. Make an effort to establish normal routines and include children in cleanup activities.
✎**Discuss your problems:** Don't be afraid to share your anxieties with family and friends. Let others talk to you. Crying is a natural response to a disaster and a good way to release pent-up emotions.
✎**Set a manageable schedule:** Make a list and do jobs one at a time. Establish a schedule to clean up and rebuild. Try to return to your pre-disaster routine as soon as possible.
✎**Take care of yourself:** Rest often and eat well. Remember that your children reflect your fears and worries. If they see you striving to adjust to the loss, they can learn from and imitate your efforts.
✎**Listen to what children say:** Signs that children are troubled include: **fear of being left alone, wanting to sleep in parents' room or bed, wanting to keep a light on all night, bed wetting, thumb-sucking, nightmares, fear of the dark, not wanting to go to school or making trouble in class.** Encourage them to talk or otherwise express their feelings. Teens may need to talk to other teens.
✎**Explain the disaster factually:** Children have vivid imaginations. Things they don't understand can make them afraid. When they know the facts, they may deal better with disaster.
✎**Reassure children:** Show them through words and actions that life will return to normal. Touching and holding are important. Try to find or replace pets or favorite toys.
✎**Be understanding:** Try not to scold children for things they do that might be related to the disaster. They are also going through a tough time.

Pets & Disasters

Planning for their safety



It is essential that families make plans in advance to take their pets with them if disaster strikes necessitating evacuation of their homes. If you think nothing will or can happen to you, consider the many natural disasters our state has experienced in the past few years. Eastern Montana recently lost over 20,000 head of livestock during the severe winter we experienced. Flooding, drought, fire, severe winter weather and even power outages can affect the well-being of your pets and livestock. With planning, you can minimize your worries and provide them with better protection.

Every disaster victim counts. Assisting animal victims is not simply a matter of choosing animal needs over human needs. The bond between people and the animals they care about is strong. When animals caught in disaster situations are helped, we also help the people who care about them. People and their pets don't necessarily need to be involved in the larger relief system, which increase the physical and financial burden to relief agencies after the disaster is over. If a family emergency plan includes a plan for pets, this will greatly lessen the burden both on the physical rescuers and the financial resources. If people refuse to evacuate because of their pets, rescuing them later (when danger is greatest) greatly taxes the ability and safety of rescuers. Most human shelters will not take pets. The Humane Society of the US works with individuals, companies, local emergency management agencies and national organizations, along with animal care groups and just plain "interested people" to extend assistance to animals who fall victim to disasters when and where the need arises. Since your pets' best protection is being with the family, taking pets to safety requires advance planning. Animals will need disaster supplies (food and water, bowls and supplies, portable carriers, medications, health records and identification on each pet or recent photos in case they get lost, leash and supplies to handle pet waste.)

Survival Kit for Pets

- **Food and water**
- **Bowls & supplies**
- **Portable carriers**
- **Leashes**
- **Supplies to handle pet waste**
- **Medications, health records and identification on each pet or recent photos in case they get lost**

Know which motels (in the event of evacuation) will take pets. Know exactly where you can go with your pets before you have to leave home in a hurry. Or have a resource list of boarding facilities you can call to shelter your animals. Share all this information and your plan with a trusted neighbor or friend in case you are away when disaster strikes your home.

The American Red Cross and the Human Society of the US published a booklet on Pets and Disasters in April, 1996. It can be obtained from either organization.

School Preparedness Workshop

Successful workshop for Butte/Silver Bow County

On Tuesday, April 8, 1997 a 4-hour school preparedness workshop was held in Butte for 51 school administrators. The mandatory attendance session was well-received by all those who attended.

The purpose of the workshop, which covered topics as threats to Montana schools, developing school building plans, school responsibilities to ensure schools are safe and reasons why schools would be prepared, was designed to assist the School District with the development of an all-hazard school plan and individual school standard operating procedure manuals.

Instructors were Assistant Superintendent of Schools Bob Odermann, Bill Thomas, Montana DES Division and Wilma Puich, Butte/Silver Bow Emergency Manager. Wilma will share any of the class preparation information with anyone wishing to hold a similar class.

Contributed by:
Wilma Puich

!Preliminary Damage Assessment!

➤Oh my God, oh my goodness
came the coordinators shout,
the snow is all a-meltin'
and the dike is giving out!!

➤The sun is out and shinin'
a beautiful Montana day,
and all that swirlin' water
washed the county roads away!!

➤County crews are workin' hard
puttin' sand in burlap bags,
using trucks, loaders & backhoes,
a dragging ice and pullin' snags!!

➤And the County's opened their EOC,
runnin' 12-hour shifts roun-the-clock,
sendin' those sitreps to the state,
who sends them to the ROC!!

➤The sheriffs have evacuated some
and given others passes,
but those that chose to stay in place
now have water up to their - rear ends!!

➤And Jim A's been on the phone,
listening to the commissioners ills,
guidin' them through declarations,
and how to levy 2 mils!!

➤And Norm is chasin' Zabrocki,
and Bob is chasin' Mary Jo,
Gierke's chasin' Tootie,
where's Jim Green, we don't know??

➤Water's risin south and west,
in the north and in the east,
runoff has a mind of its own,
the big wet slimy ice-filled beast!!

➤And then Governor Marc steps up
to review this aberration,
"we cannot have this in my state,"
and he signs the declaration!!

➤The word is passed, passed and passed,
from state to coordinator,
Document, document, document costs
if you hope to recover them later!!

➤ Damages are excessive, our fund is too small,
Jim G. to Marc R. does relate,
the consensus is made for a Fed PDA
and the request goes to Mike A. at Region 8!!!

➤John Blacker over at MDOT
consents though inside he's molten,
once again construction season is ready to start,
and all his engineers have been stolen!!

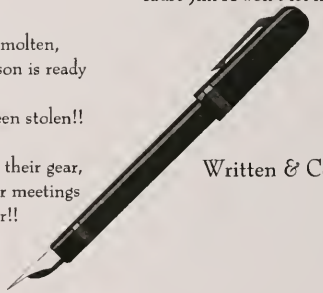
➤The PDA teams gather
for a briefing and to pick up their gear,
to finalize their schedules for meetings
and arrange for that last beer!!

➤ Teams meet with county road foremen
and others who would present a case,
to review the most impressive damages
and document the costs to replace!!

➤And when the shootin' match is over
and the teams have done tabulation,
Marc R. sends a letter to Big Billy C.
requestin a Presidential Declaration!!

➤ If Bubba consents, the declaration he grants
then the hard work begins,
with PR and meetings and DFO's
you'll be lucky to see Jim A. or Jim K. again!!

➤But if Bill says no I don't think so,
I think the state can handle it,
Jim K. will be busy, runin' to-&-fro,
'cause Jim A won't let him quit!!



Written & Contributed by:
Jim Kujawa

Information Update

Please note the following changes for your directory:

Cascade County:
Royce Shipley, Coordinator
P.O. Box 3127
Great Falls, MT 59404
Cellular: ☎(406) 788-6900

Big Horn County:
Charles Lundberg, Coordinator
P.O. Box 908
Hardin, MT 59034
Business: ☎(406) 665-1343

Madison County:
Business: ☎(406) 843-4253

Pondera County:
Cellular: ☎(406) 788-9623
24 hour: ☎(406) 278-4060

Lincoln County has...

a Web Site!

Lincoln County Emergency Management Agency has launched their own web site.

http://www.libby.org

Go to LincolnCo.links on home page, click on "government/health care", then click on "Lincoln County Emergency Management Agency."

Thanks to Charlie Comer!

Internet

Hazards Working Papers
Via the Web

The following address provides a complete, annotated list of hazard/disaster Web sites posted on the Hazard Center's World Wide Web page:

http://adder.colorado.edu/~hazctr/sites.html

XXXXXXX

DES e-mail

DES District II ..... Des2ed@marsweb.com
Carbon County ..... ccplan@wtp.net
Deer Lodge County ..... desbuzz@ixi.net
Yellowstone County ..... jkraft@ystone.mt.gov

In the past few months, the Earthquake Engineering Research Institute has developed several new publications: an index to all papers published in volumes 1-11 of *Earthquake Spectra*, another theme issue of *Spectra*, a new volume in the EERI Oral History Series, and a second issue in the series on seismic design of buildings.

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